

from Georgia, that col. Elbert made a  
on East-Florida, with the brigade under his  
and after some successful skirmishing with  
y, in which he took some prisoners and a  
Georgia. I hat gen. McIntosh was entirely  
of the wounds he some time ago received  
ment with the enemy, and lately in a not  
ernor Gwinnett. I hat a privateer from the  
lately taken four prizes, one of which had  
ber of dollars on board.

ra of a letter from Middletown, July 20.

s morning at half past 10 o'clock the enemy's  
ared in New-York Narrows, on their way to  
ook. This evening at sun-down they were  
e point of the Hook, and coming down, we  
ear as we could count. It is beyond a doubt  
e of them have troops on board, but so what  
cannot pretend to say. I shall carefully attend  
tions till they fail, and as long as they continue  
should they bear to the southward, shall give  
earliest intelligence."

gentleman from Boston we are informed, that  
Manly and McNeil, in two continental frigates,  
en the Fox frigate of 36 guns, on the bank of  
dland. McNeil's ship is put into Bolton to  
they manned the Fox immediately, and fifty of  
s entered on board the two American ships.

ra of a letter from Shrewsbury, dated July 23.

unday the 20th inst. I had the honour of in-  
you that 160 sail of the enemy's fleet had come  
Watering-Place, and lay in Sandy Hook. At  
day morning fifteen transports and men of  
ed them, and about ten o'clock eighty sail  
mooners, and sloops came out of the Narrows,  
ed the grand fleet. On Tuesday they lay still  
morning, at half past six, the signal gun for  
as fired, the wind N. W. and at seven they be-  
et under way, and stood for sea. After they  
of the Hook, they steered a S. E. course, under  
asy sail, in three divisions. I attended them  
until fun down, and perceived very little dif-  
n their course, sometimes appearing to steer a  
e the eastward, and at other times somewhat to  
ward.

a deserter from on board the transport ship  
I am this morning informed, that one par-  
al Howe's army, which crossed from this state to  
land, have been sent to New-York. He can-  
what number, but thinks not exceeding five.  
He also informs that the remainder, except  
an regiments, which are left as a guard upon  
l, are embarked on board this fleet."

Camp, Morris-Town, July 8, 1777.

TRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

court, of which col. Broadhead was president,  
d to enquire into the conduct of the artillery  
viz. capt. Eustace, and his officers, and cap-  
t. Archibald, whose pieces were lost in the action  
with ult. report, that having examined officers  
names they mention) relative thereto, they are  
n that capt. Eustace and his officers behaved  
coming bravery and good conduct during the  
tion, and that the loss of the field pieces was  
e, they being left in the rear unsupported,  
at capt. Gibbs Jones, and the officers under  
mand, behaved with becoming bravery and  
duct during the whole action; and the loss of  
commanded by capt. Lieut. Edward Archibald  
table, it being in the rear unsupported.  
ficers concerned beg the printers to publish this  
the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

CONGRESS, June 10, 1777.

OLVED,  
That the purchasing commissaries deliver live  
d other provisions, required by the commissary  
deputy commissaries general of issues, at such  
they shall respectively direct.  
That the deputy commissary general of pur-  
each district shall specially appoint one or more  
to purchase live-stock, who shall caution  
on the horns of all cattle, by them purchased,  
er and initial letters of their names re-  
d shall also have power to employ drovers and  
at each place, to which they may respectively  
ed to send cattle, to receive, kill and deliver  
as hereafter directed.

That each drove of live stock, or quantity  
ons or other stores, that may be sent to any  
e or magazine, by any purchaser, shall be ac-  
ed with duplicate invoices, taken from the en-  
sted to be made in the books of the purchasing  
ies, one of which, together with the live-stock  
stores, shall be delivered at such post, place or  
to the person appointed to receive live-stock,  
issuing commissaries respectively, who, on the  
all give his receipt for the articles received, to  
itted to the purchaser by the person delivering  
articles; provided that if any live stock, under  
of the drover, shall be wanted at any other  
that to which they were ordered, the pur-  
deputy at such post may detain them, taking a  
he invoice, as far as it respects the live-stock  
and giving his receipt for the same on the  
he said invoice, specifying their marks and  
and the person to whom the residue may be  
shall give his receipt therefor on the same  
and detain the other for his use as aforesaid.

That each drove of live-stock shall be killed  
direction of the purchaser's deputy receiving  
who shall weigh and deliver the meat to the  
ry of issues of the respective post, together  
icates of the invoice left by the drover, enter-  
eight column the weight of the quarters of  
l creatures; in the ninth, the weight of the  
the tenth, the weight of the tallow; and at  
of each invoice, the number of heads and  
And the commissary of issues shall endorse  
on one of the invoices and deliver it to the  
of said, who shall return it to the purchaser  
her, and to enable him to fill up the eighth,  
d tenth columns of the entries in his book;  
d they shall be kept by the issuing commissary  
n use.

That the commissary-general of purchases

shall contract by himself, or the respective deputy com-  
missaries general, with one or more persons in each dis-  
trict, to make or supply a sufficient quantity of vinegar  
for the use of the army.

XVI. That the deputy commissaries general of pur-  
chases take special care to procure full supplies of vege-  
tables, as being essentially necessary to the health of  
the army; and they are respectively empowered and di-  
rected, with the advice of the commander in chief, or  
commander of the respective district, to hire land there-  
in, and raise such quantities of vegetables as are wanted  
in, and cannot be otherwise procured for the army; and  
for this purpose, to employ suitable persons to conduct,  
and labourers to assist in carrying on the said business.

XVII. That the commissary general of purchases  
shall, from time to time, apply to congress for all the  
money wanted in his department, and shall make the  
necessary advances to the respective deputy commissar-  
ies general, calling them to account as often as he shall  
judge it necessary; and the deputy commissaries general  
shall, in like manner, make advances of the money re-  
ceived of the said commissary general, to their respec-  
tive assistants, and call them to account as aforesaid.

XVIII. That the commissary and deputy commissar-  
ies general of purchases and issues shall respectively be  
accountable for the conduct of the officers of their own  
appointment; and all the accounts of purchases and  
issues shall, once in six months, be settled by the respec-  
tive commissaries general with the proper commissioners  
of accounts; each account of purchases to be vouched  
by the several bills and receipts of the vendors, specifi-  
ing the lost, and the receipts of the issuing commissar-  
ies, shewing the delivery of all articles therein charged;  
and each account of issues by the vouching returns  
hereafter directed to be made; and receipts for all pro-  
visions charged therein as rations, or sent by the respec-  
tive issuing commissary to any other. And the com-  
missaries general shall produce the monthly return of  
the several purchasing and issuing commissaries, to be  
used by the commissioners in adjusting their respective  
accounts.

XIX. That the commissaries general of purchases  
and issues, and their respective deputies or neglect of  
duty, or other offences in their respective offices, shall  
be subject to military arrest and trial, by order of the  
commander in chief, or any general officer command-  
ing a division of the army, post or department, where  
such neglect of duty or offence may happen; and the  
respective assistants of the deputy commissaries general  
of purchases and issues shall, for the same causes, be li-  
able to military arrest as commissioned officers in the  
army, by any general officer, or any officer command-  
ing at a detached post to which such assistants may be  
assigned.

XX. That the commissary general of issues shall  
superintend the respective deputy commissaries general,  
and assign to each a separate district, and have full  
powers to suspend them and appoint others for a time,  
as already appointed for the commissary general of pur-  
chases.

XXI. That every issuing commissary shall enter in  
distinct pages of the book mentioned in the ninth ar-  
ticle, each species of provisions or other stores received  
by him, including the provisions delivered by other is-  
suing commissaries or the present commissary general,  
and the same entries shall be made with respect to these,  
as therein are directed; when provisions are received  
from the purchasers; excepting that the prices and cost  
of articles delivered by the said commissaries may be  
omitted.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 29, 1777.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, July 26, 1777.

"The fleet, near 300 sail, is gone to sea; a few  
days will determine whether bound. Their force is to  
great that, wherever they go, they must do a great deal  
of mischief before our army can come up with them.  
The advantages their fleet gives them, makes it ne-  
cessary to give the utmost attention to the militia.  
"It is with pleasure I inform you of the capture of  
the Fox, a British frigate of 36 guns, by Manly and  
McNeil. The fact is certain, but we have not yet  
the particulars of the engagement."

Mr. GREEN, July 13, 1777.

ON the 10th inst. you printed a bill, which passed  
the Delegates; but not the Senate; with a view, no  
doubt, to public discussion. I approve this mode of  
discussing important points, because it tends to prevent  
hasty inconsiderate proceedings, which are dangerous to  
the state, and very contrary to that cool deliberate at-  
tention, which, in this day of trouble, we expect from  
the men, in whom we have placed, for a time, that most  
serious and important of all trusts, the making of laws  
to bind us. I therefore, who am deeply interested in  
the state, and hold an office in it, although neither a  
Senator nor a Delegate, shall begin this discussion; hop-  
ing thereby, to call forth the remarks of abler men.

Our Declaration of Rights § 15 is "That retrospective  
laws, punishing facts committed before the existence  
of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are  
oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty;  
wherefore, no ex post facto law ought to be made."  
The bill is "That no person who fled from this state  
since the 14th of August 1775, and did not subscribe  
the association, unless he shall return to this state  
within twelve months from the end of this present  
session shall ever return to this state."  
It appears to me by this, that the leaving our state,  
between the 14th of August 1775, and the last session of  
assembly, without having signed the association, is, by  
that bill only declared criminal. And if so, the bill de-  
viates from the declaration of rights.

The same declaration § 21 is, "That no freeman  
ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or disarmed, or  
"freedhold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or  
"exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of  
"his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of  
"his peers or by the law of the land."

"The words which follow are perplexing: "And if  
"such person shall return to this state within or after the  
"twelve months aforesaid and shall not take" the oath of  
"fidelity, he shall be imprisoned for life, and forfeit his estate.  
"It supposes he should return after the said time, and take  
"the oath."

The bill seems to deviate from this also; because,  
should it pass into a law, persons would be exiled, who  
might never know the law; or knowing it, and desiring  
to return, might not have the power, for, although  
they should be kept away by necessity, and might be able  
to prove it, yet after twelve months, they could never  
appear in any of our courts, to answer for themselves,  
and receive the judgment of their peers, being prejudged  
to exile, without a jury-trial, not by the law of the  
land, but by an ex post facto law.

It surely is right, that the law should be the same, to  
all persons in the same predicament. Yet the bill di-  
rects the justices at August court annually to assess the es-  
tates of fugitives of all ages, I suppose to be intended,  
although they seem to be omitted in the enacting clause,  
unless in respect of entering the names and) resident  
non-jurors, in any sum, not exceeding five per cent; the  
execution whereof, being committed to the opinions of  
such various men, the assessments would probably be  
unequal. To say nothing of the different degrees of  
evidence, which in the important affair of banishment,  
different justices might require, to prove fugitives to be  
non-affiliators; for although the association papers  
may well prove who have associated, I do not know  
whether those of them which have been carefully pe-  
rused can prove who have not associated, to the entire  
satisfaction of a justice, who knows himself to be put by  
oath into the presence of God, to judge his fellow  
citizens justly, honestly, and faithfully. The mode  
proposed by the bill, of assessing annually at August  
court, the estates of non-jurors lying in other counties,  
seems impracticable, in those cases, where such non-  
jurors reside in a county, the court whereof is held after  
that the county where the property lies.

I have now done what I think my duty, by giving  
my opinion on those parts of the bill which appear to  
me exceptionable. That allegiance or fidelity is due  
only to the country wherein we live, and by the consti-  
tution whereof our civil rights are secured from arbit-  
rary power, is very clear. Also, that those who refuse  
their personal allegiance to the state, ought to pay  
out of their property, an equivalent therefor, to the  
others who give their personal aid, and that the General  
Assembly are the only judges of that equivalent, is  
equally clear to me. But the General Assembly cannot,  
I apprehend, make laws repugnant to the bill of Rights,  
or the Constitution; for on these (being the fundamen-  
tals of our new civil society) our allegiance to the state  
is founded.

SIDNEY.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE, FEBRUARY SESSION.

ALSO

LAW'S passed LAST SESSION of the General Assembly.

July 25, 1777.

THE drawing of the LOWER-MARLBOROUGH  
ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin on Thurs-  
day the twentieth day of August next.—Such of  
the managers as may have any tickets unsold, are desired  
to send them in by Monday the eleventh.—On the day  
preceding the drawing, the students will perform their  
exercises, which had been postponed on account of  
the small-pox. The exhibition will begin at three  
o'clock in the afternoon.

To be SOLD,

THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE, in  
Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William  
Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant  
part of the town; has large commodious buildings ad-  
joining, well adapted for any kind of public business.—  
For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-  
Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

TO be SOLD, by public sale, on the 24th day of  
August next, at the store of the late Mr. James  
Hoggan, merchant, in Bladensburg, for ready money,  
all his EFFECTS and wearing apparel.

All persons indebted to him, or to whom he is in-  
debted, are desired to settle the same with Mr. Joseph  
Noble Baynes, at Bladensburg, or with

ALEX. HAMILTON, Executor.

The creditors will not forget, that the vouchers for  
their claims must be legally authenticated, before they  
can be paid.

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

TO be LEASED, for several years,  
ONE hundred acres of LAND, lying in, or near,  
the centre of that well known valuable tract  
of land, called Darnall's Grove, it being part of the  
same tract, and distinguished by the name of Samuel's  
Choice. There are, on the premises, a dwelling-house  
24 feet by 16, almost new, planked above and below,  
with a brick chimney, &c. a new tobacco house 40 feet  
by 24, a kitchen, and other convenient out houses,  
a very good apple orchard, containing between three and  
four hundred trees of the very best sort; there are  
also many other kinds of fruit-trees, such as peach-  
trees, cherry-trees, &c.

Any person, having an inclination to lease the a-  
foresaid premises, may be immediately acquainted with  
the terms, by applying to the subscriber,

SAMUEL DUVALL BECK.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. James  
Maccubbin deceased, are desired to come and pay  
off their accounts, and all persons who have just claims  
against said estate are desired to bring them in pro-  
perly proved.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, administrator  
of James Maccubbin deceased

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN  
SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are  
desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last  
time of asking, and may depend that suits will be  
brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, Executors.  
RUTH HARRIS,

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to re-  
fire all those whose accounts have been stand-  
ing with him unsettled two months, to make im-  
mediate payment, which will prevent trouble and ex-  
pence to them as well as to himself.

291  
Charles county, July 27, 1777.  
WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the wife of the ub-  
scribed, for seventeen months past, hath ab-  
sented herself from my bed and board, and from the  
tender affection I have had for her, have made several  
offers of reconciliation, which have always proved  
abortive, and do now find that the intends to confiscate  
the small remains of my property left on hand.—I do  
hereby caution all persons whatever from crediting  
her, the said Elizabeth, on my account, as I will not  
pay any debt of her contracting, from this date, until  
a proper reconciliation takes place between us, of  
which (if it should happen) proper notice shall be  
given.

JOHN CLARKE.

July 22, 1777.  
DESERTED from my company, about five weeks  
ago, a certain JOHN BROWN, born in England,  
came into this country when he was a boy, and lived  
for some time past at Mr. Oliver Burch's, in Charles  
county, near Brian-Town; he is rather under the  
common size, remarkable honest look; it is needless  
to describe his dress, as he received the bounty money,  
which has enabled him to change his dress. Whoever  
secures the said deserter, and will deliver him to me,  
at Piscataway, or to any of the officers belonging to  
the first Maryland regiment, shall receive a reward of  
five pounds currency.

JOHN HANCOCK BEANES,  
Capt. 1st Maryland regiment.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's  
mill, Paruxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant  
man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4  
or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light  
fancy hair combed back, has a weak-knee in one of his  
thumbs; Had on a country hat half worn, and a  
coarse country shirt almost new, one misfit jacket with  
a yellow cotton cape and one misfit ditto with yellow  
metal buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old  
shoes new y laced, old stockings black and blue, an  
old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many  
places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and  
will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever  
secures the said servant, so that his master may get him  
again, shall have ten dollars reward, and if brought  
home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

WIT

WILLIAM RAY, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of Ely Elmer, living  
near Thomas Ricketts's tavern, on Elk-Ridge,  
a sorrel mare 4 years old, about 14 hands and one inch  
high, has a star in her forehead, and a p on her nose,  
her two hind feet white, has no perceivable brand.  
The owner may have her again, by proving property  
and paying charges.

W3

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the  
STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE,  
may, have any number, and all the materials found, by  
applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a  
good price will be given.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE subscriber takes this method to re-  
call persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD  
and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant at-  
tendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at An-  
napolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satis-  
factory settlements, for all monies due them; and, as  
long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard  
will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great  
deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their  
Humble servant,

THO. HARWOOD, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of  
Messrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a  
second dividend among their creditors, under the trust  
deed, on the second Tuesday of August next, in Port-  
Tobacco, at which time and place the said creditors  
are desired to attend, to receive their respective pro-  
portions.

Annapolis, July 22, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to me on judgments of  
a court heretofore obtained, and which remain  
unsettled, and on bond, note, or open account, are  
hereby required to make immediate payment. Those  
who neglect to do so, will oblige me to bring suits  
against them in a very short time, without further  
notice.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 16, 1777.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
DESERTED from capt. Jacob Brice's company,  
of the 3d regiment of Maryland troops, com-  
manded by col. M. Gilt, the two following men, viz.

JOHN DUNBAR, an Irishman, five feet six inches  
high, dark complexion, short black curling hair, has a  
black eye, which he got lately by fighting, and a black  
patch above his eye: Had on a blue coat, and a black  
right shoulder, a light coloured cloth jacket with gold  
velvet holes, buckskin breeches worked on the front,  
white cotton stockings, pumps, and silver buckles, and  
wears his hat like a sailor.

WILLIAM SALLY, an Irishman, five feet seven  
or eight inches high, fair complexion, a little pitted  
with the small-pox, light hair tied behind, and like-  
wise has a black eye: Had on a short brown jacket  
with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, white yarn  
stockings, long quartered pumps, and silver buckles,  
has his hat cocked in the military taste, and has much  
the appearance of a soldier.

Whoever apprehends the said deserters, and confines  
them in any goal in the United States, shall have the  
above reward, or twenty dollars for each, and if  
brought to Baltimore, all reasonable charges paid, by  
JACOB BRICE, captain.

W. A. N. T. E. D.

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill.  
Such a person may meet with encouragement by  
applying to the printer.